

antecedent firm shall thereafter be recognized for any Customs purpose.

[T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17447, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 86-204, 51 FR 42999, Nov. 28, 1986]

§ 141.40 Trusteeships.

A trustee may execute a power of attorney for the transaction of Customs business incident to the trusteeship.

§ 141.41 Surety on Customs bonds.

Powers of attorney to sign as surety on Customs bonds are subject to the requirements set forth in part 113 of this chapter.

[T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17447, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 74-227, 39 FR 32023, Sept. 4, 1974]

§ 141.42 Protests.

Powers of attorney to file protests are subject to the requirements set forth in § 174.3 of this chapter.

§ 141.43 Delegation to subagents.

(a) *Resident principals.* Except as otherwise provided for in paragraph (c) of this section, the holder of a power of attorney for a resident principal cannot appoint a subagent except for the purpose of executing shippers' export declarations. A subagent so appointed cannot delegate his power.

(b) *Nonresident principals.* Except as otherwise provided for in paragraph (c) of this section, an agent who has power of attorney for a nonresident principal may execute a power of attorney delegating authority to a subagent only if the original power of attorney contains express authority from the principal for the appointment of a subagent or subagents. Any subagent so appointed must be a resident authorized to accept service of process in accordance with § 141.36.

(c) *Customhouse brokers.* A power of attorney executed in favor of a licensed customhouse broker may specify that the power of attorney is granted to the broker to act through any of its licensed officers or authorized employees as provided in part 111 of this chapter.

§ 141.44 Designation of Customs ports in which power of attorney is valid.

Unless a power of attorney specifically authorizes the agent to act thereunder at all Customs ports, the name of each port where the agent is authorized to act thereunder shall be stated in the power of attorney. The power of attorney shall be filed with any port director, in a sufficient number of copies for distribution to each port where the agent is to act, unless exempted from filing by § 141.46. The port director with whom a power of attorney is filed, irrespective of whether his port is named therein, shall approve it, if it is in the correct form and the provisions of this subpart are complied with, and forward any copies intended for other ports as appropriate.

§ 141.45 Certified copies of power of attorney.

Upon request of a party in interest, a port director having on file an original power of attorney document (which is not limited to transactions in a specific Customs location) will forward a certified copy of the document to another port director.

[T.D. 95-77, 60 FR 50020, Sept. 27, 1995]

§ 141.46 Power of attorney retained by customhouse broker.

Before transacting Customs business in the name of his principal, a customhouse broker is required to obtain a valid power of attorney to do so. He is not required to file the power of attorney with a port director. Customhouse brokers shall retain powers of attorney with their books and papers, and make them available to representatives of the Department of the Treasury as provided in subpart C of part 111 of this chapter.

Subpart D—Quantity of Merchandise To Be Included in an Entry

§ 141.51 Quantity usually required to be in one entry.

All merchandise arriving on one conveyance and consigned to one consignee must be included on one entry, except as provided in § 141.52. In addition, a shipment of merchandise that

§ 141.52

19 CFR Ch. I (4–1–08 Edition)

arrives by separate conveyances at the same port of entry in multiple portions, either as a shipment split by the carrier or as components of a large unassembled or disassembled entity, may be processed under a single entry, as prescribed, respectively, in §§ 141.57 and 141.58.

[CBP Dec. 06–11, 71 FR 31925, June 2, 2006]

§ 141.52 Separate entries for different portions.

If the port director is satisfied that there will be no prejudice to: Import admissibility enforcement efforts; the revenue; and the efficient conduct of Customs business, separate entries may be made for different portions of all merchandise arriving on one vessel or vehicle and consigned to one consignee under any of the following circumstances:

(a) Each portion of a consolidated shipment addressed to one consignee for various ultimate consignees may be entered separately under the procedure set forth in § 141.54.

(b) One or more of the enclosed packages in a packaged package may be entered separately under any appropriate form of formal or informal entry. No entry is required for an enclosed package which contains merchandise unconditionally free of duty and not exceeding \$250 in value. A packed package is an outer package in which are contained inner packages addressed for delivery to two or more different persons, as described in section 484(f), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1484(f)). Each outer container shall be marked to indicate that it is a packed package.

(c) The consignee desires to enter different portions under different forms of entry, for transportation to different ports of entry, or for warehousing in separate warehouses.

(d) Appraisalment is being withheld upon merchandise of the class or kind for which a separate entry is tendered.

(e) The several portions of the consignment for which separate entries are tendered are covered by separate bills of lading.

(f) The consignment consists of different classes of merchandise which are to be processed by different Customs commodity specialist teams.

(g) The consignment contains merchandise subject to entry under a bond given to assure accounting for final disposition, such as a temporary importation under bond.

(h) The consignment consists of different importations which arrived under a consolidated entry for immediate transportation made pursuant to § 18.11(g) of this chapter.

(i) A special application is submitted to the Commissioner of Customs with the recommendation of the port director concerned and is approved by the Commissioner.

[T.D. 73–175, 38 FR 17447, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 84–171, 49 FR 31253, Aug. 3, 1984; T.D. 84–213, 49 FR 41184, Oct. 19, 1984; T.D. 85–38, 50 FR 8723, Mar. 5, 1985]

§ 141.53 Procedure for separate entries.

When separate entries for one consignment are made in accordance with § 141.52 (b) through (i), the following procedures shall apply:

(a) The entries shall be presented simultaneously when practicable.

(b) A separate consignee's declaration shall be filed for each entry.

(c) Each entry shall cover whole packages or not less than 1 ton of bulk merchandise, except when a portion of the merchandise is entered under a temporary importation bond in accordance with Chapter 98, Subchapter XIII, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

(d) When separate entries are made for merchandise covered by a single bill of lading or air waybill, the provisions of § 141.54 shall be complied with, except that the endorsement on the bill of lading or air waybill required by § 141.54(b) shall read as follows:

As portions of the within-described merchandise will be covered by separate entries, the undersigned consignee expressly waives the right granted by section 484(j), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to have this bill of lading or air waybill returned.

[T.D. 73–175, 38 FR 17447, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 78–394, 43 FR 49788, Oct. 25, 1978; T.D. 89–1, 53 FR 51256, Dec. 21, 1988]